



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
18 July 1989

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Zaire

Mobutu Returns, Meets With Angolan Representative *EA1707111489 Bukavu Domestic Service in Swahili* 0410 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Following a 3-week visit to the United States and France, the father of the nation, President Mobutu Sese Seko, and his wife, Mama Bobila Dawa, returned home yesterday at 1030 on 16 July. On their arrival in Gbadolite, they were welcomed by leaders of the government who had gathered for the occasion. Immediately after his arrival President Mobutu Sese Seko had talks with Pedro Van Dunem, who handed him a message from his Angolan counterpart, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The Angolan foreign minister disclosed that his talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko centered on the questions of peace and security in Angola.

Since we are on the subject, it would be good to note that the second meeting between delegations from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the lawful government of Angola will take place on Wednesday, 19 July, in Kinshasa, Zaire. The delegation from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the ruling party in Angola, is led by Minister of External Relations Pedro van Dunem. The UNITA delegation is led by Minister of Information Jorge Valentin.

Dr Jonas Savimbi, the president of UNITA, while on his way to Gbadolite rested for 2 hours at Ndjili Airport, Kinshasa, where he was welcomed by the state commissioner for information, Citizen Sakombi Inongo.

Further on Angolan Peace Talks

AB1807070089 Paris AFP in French 1421 GMT
17 Jul 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Jul (AFP)—The delegations of the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which have been present in Kinshasa since Saturday [15 July] to hold negotiations on peace and national reconciliation in Angola, will finally begin meeting on Wednesday [19 July]. Meanwhile, bilateral discussions are continuing with the Zairian mediator, President Mobutu Sese Seko.

This postponement—the first meeting should have taken place yesterday—has come at a time when Minister of External Relations Pedro van Dunem “Loy,” the leader

of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA, the sole ruling party in Luanda) delegation, has again accused UNITA of having violated the cease-fire agreement reached at the end of June in Gbadolite (northwest Zaire), observers note.

After an audience with the Zairian president at the president's Gbadolite residence yesterday, Castro van Dunem stated that 59 violations of the cease-fire have occurred since it came into force on 24 June, adding that “according to information” released by the government, “there were military orders” (issued by UNITA) for the violations to be perpetrated.

On the other hand, a member of the UNITA delegation, who was questioned [words indistinct], denied these accusations [words indistinct] it is the MPLA that violated the Gbadolite agreements by using terms such as “integration” or “the exile of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi.”

Upon his arrival in Zaire yesterday morning, Savimbi also denied that his movement has violated the cease-fire. The UNITA leader went to Gbadolite where he also met with President Mobutu for “consultations.” According to Savimbi, this was the only reason for his coming to Zaire, as the UNITA delegation to Kinshasa was led by the movement's official responsible for information, Jorge Valentin.

It is within an atmosphere of mutual distrust that the two sides will on 19 July now attempt to find common ground. According to UNITA, for whom “there, however, exist a few points on which the two sides agree,” there is a need “to first define how the cease-fire will operate so as to establish a serene atmosphere conducive to successful political negotiations.” Emphasizing the “major” role Zaire is playing as mediator, the head of the MPLA delegation also thought that “we should be able to work to achieve the goals of the Gbadolite summit.”

Zaire, which is now for the second time since the signing of the Gbadolite agreement acting as the host country for talks between the MPLA and UNITA, would not welcome another suspension of the talks without the start of a solution, even though President Mobutu already warned that “the process may be [word indistinct] and difficult,” observers in Kinshasa say. It should be recalled that the first round of talks between the Angolan “feuding brothers” was actually prematurely suspended on 30 June after the MPLA accused UNITA of having violated the cease-fire that took effect 1 week earlier.

Ethiopia

USSR Request to Mengistu on Eritrean Question

JN1507164589 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
14 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] AL-ITTIHAD has learned that Moscow recently warned Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam that the policy of oppression and division pursued by the Ethiopian Government against the peoples of Eritrea and Tigre will lead to continued instability in the Horn of Africa.

Authorized sources in Moscow told AL-ITTIHAD that the Soviet Union informed Addis Ababa that it will reduce the supply of arms to Ethiopia until the issues of Eritrea and Tigre are resolved through peaceful means, and that the Soviet Union called on the Ethiopian president to soon meet with leaders of the Eritrean organizations to reach a compromise solution to this problem.

These sources added that Moscow supports a peaceful settlement of the Eritrean problem and that it believes the time is ripe for adopting peaceful resolutions that guarantee reaching a peace treaty between the two sides based on justice and broad participation in government.

Eritrean Leader Meets Arap Moi, Soviet Official

EA1507220389 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] An Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] delegation led by its secretary general, Comrade Isayas Afeworki, met with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi in Nairobi on 7 July 1989 and discussed with him various issues affecting our affairs and the role Africa could perform in bringing about peace in our affairs.

Four days ago, on 3 July 1989, Comrade Isayas Afeworki, secretary general of the EPLF, and Comrade Ali Sa'id Abdullah, member of the Political Bureau and head of foreign relations, met in London with the chief of African affairs for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the invitation of the USSR. The two sides agreed to meet for further discussions.

Somalia

Further Reportage on Unrest, Violence

SNM Claims 1500 Killed

AB1707162089 Paris AFP in French 1534 GMT
17 Jul 89

[Text] London, 17 Jul (AFP)—The riots which took place on 14 July in Mogadishu resulted in the death of over 1,500 people and 2,500 injured. This was reported today in London by the Somali National Movement (SNM, the armed opposition) which has accused President Siad Barre's forces of having bloodily crushed

peaceful demonstrations for democracy. Western diplomats posted in the Somali capital primarily mentioned the death of about 20 people. The SNM, which controls a major part of northern Somalia, did not at all mention a coup attempt in its communique. [Words indistinct] the demonstrators only asked for a change of [words indistinct] and sang "Allah Akbar" [God is Great]. However, a spokesman denied that the movement had a fundamentalist bent.

"Hundreds of civilians have been arrested at home, and nobody knows their fate," the SNM added. The soldiers raped and looted, the text pointed out. The nationalist movement contends that the Berbera and Hargeysa garrisons (in the north) rebelled in support of the riots in Mogadishu, where some units suspected of disloyalty were disarmed. The SNM has asked the international community to stop any financial support to the Siad Barre government, for otherwise "the massacres will continue."

Evacuees Note 'Manhunt for Italians'

AB1707165589 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT
17 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Rome, July 17 (AFP)—Riots in the Somali capital Mogadishu last week turned into a "veritable manhunt for Italians," according to accounts by evacuees repatriated here at the weekend.

The violence erupted on Friday [14 July], "but trouble was already in the air," said Alessandro, 16, son of a businessman. "Everywhere there was no more water, no electricity and nothing to eat. The telephone was cut and there was no more money in the banks to pay wages," he told the paper IL GIORNALE.

He said the situation worsened when President Mohamed Siad Barre offered a reward of 10 million shillings (24,500 dollars) for the capture of whoever murdered Catholic Bishop Salvatore Colombo on July 9 at his cathedral in Mogadishu.

"The Moslems did not agree that the president should hunt down one of their own for the murder of an infidel, and that's when the clashes started," Alessandro said.

Demonstrators had apparently made for Villa Somalia, the president's official residence, calling for his resignation, said Palma Manciano, who ran a club for the Italian community.

"There was machine-gun fire everywhere, I put some things together and ran," she said. [passage omitted]

Mogadishu Mayor Discusses Curfew

EA1707192089 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somalia
1400 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Excerpt] (Comrade Ali Ugas Abdullah), the party committee secretary for Banadir [Mogadishu] Region, who is also mayor of Mogadushu, today met with party security

committees and the secretaries of the three districts of Banadir Region at regional headquarters. At the meeting he discussed tightening security, strengthening team working relations between the security forces and district officials, preserving unity, and increasing community awareness. The secretary explained the strict obligations of district officials and the Army in implementing the curfew order, which [words indistinct] of protecting the interests of the Somali community. He said it was important for everyone living in Banadir Region to observe the curfew, which is in force from 1800 to 0600.

The secretary urged leaders and people to comply with the order and to cooperate fully. He also warned that anyone who ignores the order will be [word indistinct], adding that party members and neighborhood committees should report to the security forces anyone who does not comply. The secretary also said that the leaders and people should beware of those who abuse their Army positions. It is appropriate that these people should be reported to the security forces so that they can be dealt with by the law, he said. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Northwestern 'Rebels' Suffer 'Heavy Casualties'

EA1407193989 Nairobi KNA in English 1120 GMT
14 Jul 89

[Text] Kampala, 14 Jul (UNA/PANA)—A large group of what has been described as "lawless elements", who organized themselves into an army and terrorized parts of Arua District in Uganda's northwestern West Nile Province, have withdrawn with heavy casualties, according to the government-owned daily, "THE NEW VISION".

According to a UNA [UGANDA NEWS AGENCY] report reaching PANA Thursday (13 Jul), the paper quoted unspecified sources as saying that they infiltrated

from the Sudan. The paper said the rebels, some in military uniform and armed with guns and stones, tried to challenge the authority of the state by occupying and terrorizing parts of Arua, 507 km northwest of Kampala, from 29 June to 3 July.

People reportedly boycotted or challenged the rallies the rebels tried to address, questioning their legitimacy, the paper said, adding that they broke into three Uganda commercial bank branches, looting equipment and local administration offices, but failed to get substantial amounts of money. They disarmed and tied up policemen at key points and abducted some of them.

They quoted eyewitnesses as saying that the group comprised assorted Ugandan nationals, with natives from the area they invaded forming the majority.

Their two-pronged destination was the Sudan border to the north and across the River Nile to the east into Gulu District, 331 km north of Kampala, from where they presumably originated.

In a statement following the report, the district administrator of Arua, Hilary Galiwango said the situation was under control.

The deputy minister of energy, Dr Salim Bachu, who visited Arua on Wednesday (12 Jul), confirmed the report, but added that the infiltrators did not have any political cause apart from acquiring guns and looting property.

Meanwhile Uganda Airlines Corporation has not resumed normal flights to Arua. The corporation's marketing manager, James Bahinguza, Wednesday said that the corporation would resume normal operations as soon as it gets permission from the relevant authorities. The flights were temporarily suspended shortly after the coup in neighbouring Sudan which ousted former Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

National Party Reaffirms ANC Talks Policy
*MB1707163089 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1600 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Text] The National Party's [NP] director of information, Mr Con Botha, has reaffirmed the NP's view on not holding talks with the ANC [African National Congress] until such time as the organization forswears violence. The NP, he said, stands by the view adopted recently at its federal congress whereby all participants in the democratic process would commit themselves to the solution of political differences by peaceful and constitutional means. Mr Botha stressed that the ANC would be judged by the National Party's policy in this regard. Until such time as the ANC rejected violence, he said, no discussion would be entered into with the organization.

Referring to the recent meeting between the state president and Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Botha agreed with Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee's view that given a lack of progress made since President Botha's call last year to Mr Mandela to reject violence, the meeting could be seen as a breakthrough. Mr Botha added that the NP leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk, would issue a formal statement in this regard by the end of this week.

P.W. Botha-Mandela Talks New State 'Offensive'
*MB1407113189 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English
14-20 Jul 89 p 6*

[Editorial]

[Text] The recent meeting between Nelson Mandela and P.W. Botha marks the beginning of a new offensive by the government. It is an offensive that will attempt to drive a wedge between our people and sow distrust among our leaders.

For too long we have rejoiced at the prospect of Mandela's release and for too long we have been disappointed.

The government has raised our people's expectations and taken us to the brink, only to withdraw at the last moment.

Now, however, we are at a dangerous time because the government's failure to release Mandela and the other leaders, or to engage in a serious and genuine process of negotiations, could be the spark that will once more set our country aflame. And this time it will be difficult to pull out of this situation. We have entered a very delicate and significant phase in our struggle. We must seize the moment when it arises, but must also guard against misreading some of the signals, as both errors could be fatal.

Mandela has stated that "only free man can negotiate". We hold to that truth. People in cells, whether at Victor Verster [Prison] or Tuynhuis [presidential office building], cannot negotiate. However, the most pressing question facing our people is not when Mandela will be free, but whether we are prepared to receive him.

Commentary Notes Growing Support for Negotiations
*MB1807052789 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Among some groups in South Africa, on both extremes of the political spectrum, there has never been much enthusiasm for negotiation as a means for effecting political change. The need for compromise that is inherent in a negotiating situation is incompatible with their messianic, and essentially authoritarian, approach in promoting their solutions for the country. So it is not surprising that the upsurge of broadly based popular support for negotiation that has evident from recent events has received somewhat reluctant acknowledgment in such quarters.

The result is the emergence of two distinct, and even contrasting, views. In the country at large, there is apparently a growing belief that the time has come for active involvement on all sides in efforts to create a climate in which the process can begin. In the other camp, the emphasis is not on engagement but on confrontation, not on seeking agreement but on cataloging differences.

This became especially clear last week after the meeting between President P.W. Botha and Mr Nelson Mandela, and the statement expressing their support for peaceful development in South Africa. The discordant reactions caused Mr Mandela's attorney to comment publicly that there were differences between some self-declared supporters and Mr Mandela himself.

The approach of the dissidents was more explicitly set out at the Johannesburg congress of the trade union federation, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]. COSATU recognized that there were pressures to enter into negotiations, according to its general secretary. It had therefore decided to enter into discussions with others to develop a common position on what they found unacceptable. Meanwhile, COSATU leaders called on foreign governments and international organizations to apply pressure on the authorities and declared in advance that, negotiations notwithstanding, a constitution for South Africa had to be based on ANC [African National Congress] guidelines. It is an approach that makes a mockery of the negotiating process, dictating beforehand what form a constitution must take and laying out a strategy for promoting conflict in order to achieve its goal. The contrast with the prevailing national mood was highlighted not only by the stand

taken by Mr Mandela, but by Inkatha's release over the weekend of its proposals for a program to get negotiations off the ground. Naturally it identifies certain conditions that would have to be met for the process to have reasonable prospects for success. But the approach is fundamentally different from that of the confrontation seekers: Obstacles to negotiation and how they might be overcome are dealt with, and points of agreement that make further progress possible are explored.

The authoritarian mentality that views the future in terms of imposing prescribed solutions on South Africa, has been caught unawares by the extent of the support that has emerged in the country for negotiation. The response, to hedge acceptance of negotiation with strident demands, threats, and challenges, will be no more productive than the course of intransigent confrontation it succeeds. South Africa can no longer afford the sterile deadlock of the ideologues.

Climate for Regional Stability 'Never Better'

*MB107054389 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 14 Jul 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] New developments in interstate relations in southern Africa have followed one another so closely in recent months that the perspective on the overall situation tends to become blurred. The forthcoming meeting between the new leader of South Africa's ruling party, Mr F.W. de Klerk, and President Chissano of Mozambique gives a focus to the dramatic changes that have taken place on the diplomatic scene during that time. That the meeting has been generally welcomed as appropriate, and even inevitable, underscores the part that the two countries have been playing, separately and together, in promoting the new regional dispensation.

It also draws attention to the emergence of a new dimension in the region's progress to closer cooperation between states. Lately there have been increasing calls for South Africa to move beyond bilateral efforts to improve relations and take part in a multilateral initiative to give coherence to the concept of a regional dispensation. First mooted late last year by President Mobutu Sese-Seko of Zaire and President Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast, they have since been repeated on several occasions by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda. The region's problems could not be resolved without South Africa's participation, he said in April.

The logical outcome of such declarations was the convening some time or another of a regional summit conference attended by South Africa. The expectation has been strengthened by South Africa's presence at most of the peace initiatives that have taken place in the last few months, including the Zaire meeting on achieving peace in Angola. So it comes as no surprise that the senior foreign affairs official who was present at that meeting, Mr Glen Babb, this week described the meeting

between Mr de Klerk and President Chissano as a precursor to a summit of southern African leaders towards the end of the year. The Mozambique leader was playing a crucial part in arranging the summit, Mr Babb told BUSINESS DAY.

For years, development economists have talked about the prospects for growth in southern Africa if South Africa were included in an economically integrated community of states. It is too soon to speculate on such an outcome, but clearly that is the direction in which the realities of the subcontinent are taking governments. Southern African countries, like many others in the continent, have suffered severe economic dislocation as a result of implementing doctrinaire socialist policies. Years of economic deterioration have obliged governments to change to free-market policies and adopt more realistic attitudes in regional diplomacy.

The catalyst that brought the shift to a head was South Africa's participation in the historic peace settlement for southwestern Africa. That brought about a dramatic reassessment of South Africa's role in the subcontinent, from which has flowed an accelerating increase in diplomatic and trade contacts.

The climate for creating a genuinely cooperative dispensation, dedicated to promoting the stability and development of southern Africa, has never been better.

20 Die in Inkatha-UDF Natal 'Battle'

*NC1707154889 Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT
17 Jul 89*

[Text] Durban, South Africa, July 17 (AFP) - At least 20 people have been killed and an unknown number hurt in a battle between rival political groups raging in a black settlement in Natal Province since Friday [14 July], community sources said Monday.

Hundreds of residents are fleeing Mpumalanga, near Natal's provincial capital of Pietermaritzburg, and told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE those killed were all shot dead in a bloody clash between supporters of the socialist United Democratic Front (UDF) anti-apartheid alliance and the conservative Zulu Inkatha movement.

Pik Botha Informs UN on Namibian 'Infiltration'

*MB1507052589 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 0500 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says he is aware of rumors of an alleged infiltration into South-West Africa/Namibia and has been fully informed of all the facts.

Mr Botha said in a statement released in Pretoria that the allegations were being investigated and that he had taken steps to inform the secretary general of the United Nations [UN], Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, UNTAG [United Nations Transition Assistance Group], and the

Governments of the United States, Britain, West Germany, and Angola. He did not say who had allegedly infiltrated the territory or when the infiltration had taken place.

Pik Botha, Perez De Cuellar To Meet 21 Jul

MB1807075789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0742 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Pretoria, July 18, SAPA—The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is to have talks with UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar on Friday [21 Jul] following Dr Perez de Cuellar's visit to Namibia, starting today.

This was announced today by a spokeswoman for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

While Namibia will be the main focus of their talks, they will also discuss developments in southern and south-western Africa.

Mr Botha will brief Mr Perez de Cuellar on discussions he and the leader of the National Party and minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, are to have in Maputo tomorrow with President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique.

Dr Perez de Cuellar arrives in Namibia late today for what has been described as an "assessment trip."

Terreblanche Pulls Out of Contest; HNP Does Not

MB1407083389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0819 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Pretoria July 14 SAPA—The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB—Afrikaner Resistance Movement], Mr Eugene Terreblanche, announced today he was withdrawing his proposed candidature in Rustenburg in the general election.

In a statement to SAPA, he said the AWB now accepted the proposed broad rightwing front against the National Party was no longer achievable.

"Thus the necessity for me to stand as a candidate falls away."

Mr Terreblanche said the needs of the circumstances demanded now that the AWB gives its full attention to opposition to the "inevitable revolution after the implementation of the government's proposed new constitution".

He said he would not prescribe to AWB members how they should vote in the coming election—this was up to each member's own conscience.

The HNP [Reformed National Party] said today it was going ahead with the candidature of Mr Matie Potgieter, a farmer and businessman, in Rustenburg.

It regretted the withdrawal of AWB leader Mr Eugene Terreblanche, as this robbed the election of "an interesting possibility".

The HNP also regretted that its call for a rightwing front had not succeeded, due to the rejection thereof by the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

CP Applauds Terreblanche Withdrawal

MB1407134889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1327 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Pretoria July 14 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] today welcomed AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche's decision not to contest the Rustenburg seat in the September 6 general election. The CP's deputy leader, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, said events over past weeks had confirmed that his party was "the acknowledged unified rightist front".

Conservative voters were united under the CP's leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, who Dr Hartzenberg said, "succeeds admirably in his role as the carrier of true nationalism's flag".

14 Jul Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB1407124289

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Meetings With ANC Achieve 'Nothing'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 14 July in its page 6 editorial says that judging from Nelson Mandela's statement on his meeting with President P.W. Botha "there isn't much progress towards a settlement." THE CITIZEN points out that Mandela has not called on the African National Congress [ANC] to abandon the "armed struggle." "At present, the only dialogue the ANC is engaged in is with groups of clerics, academics, Leftist politicians, writers, students, fraidy-cat businessmen and other misguided individuals who trek to Lusaka, Harare and other places for talks with the ANC." "Other than to give the ANC credibility," such meetings achieve "nothing." The people who meet with the ANC are "individuals or groups without a power base." Now Mandela's statement has shown that he "wants dialogue while the ANC continues its campaign of violence."

THE STAR

Cost of State's 'Unpopular Policies'—The increase in the price of fuel and the rise in living costs "add an extra inflationary twist to many other items, and are a poignant reminder of the price the country is paying for

unpopular policies," notes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 July in a page 8 editorial. "The hard reality facing South Africans is this: they will continue watching their quality of life deteriorate until the politics are put right. If that does not happen, a point will eventually be reached where not only private transport, but many other amenities of life, become the preserve of only the very rich."

BUSINESS DAY

Price of Fuel Must Continue To Rise—"A public outcry will no doubt follow the latest increase in the price of petrol and other fuels, but crude oil does not fall from heaven; it must be paid for," observes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 July in a page 4 editorial. BUSINESS DAY believes "the price of fuel must continue to rise (whether directly at the pumps or indirectly through subsidy) so long as the currency falters; and the currency will falter so long as inflation persists; and inflation will persist so long as a weak-willed government assumes that civil servants will vote against the ruling party unless they are bribed by higher salaries or petrol subsidies."

SOWETAN

Editorial Notes Eviction of Township Councillors—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 14 July says the "irony about the eviction orders served on former community councillors who were in their own ways responsible for evicting residents in the past, is almost profound. These councillors who fled

their constituencies, the townships, because of problems that they were perceived to be responsible for, are now faced with the prospect of being evicted from Power Park. While it would make us feel good to say they are perhaps tasting some of their own medicine, we are still not too sure if we agree to the prospect of anybody being evicted from their homes."

Hopes of Blacks Raised 'Needlessly'—Joe Thloloe writes in his "Perspective" column on page 8 that "there is no way that the indigenous African child, for example, is going to climb higher in the hierarchy for as long as the expenditure on his education is still so low. And it is this power that white South Africa is trying to protect." "The Margaret Thatchers and the Herman Cohen's should be concentrating their efforts on getting white South Africa to come to its senses, rather than trying to raise the hopes of the oppressed needlessly."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Meeting With ANC Suggests 'New Mood Abroad'—Steven Friedman says in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 14-20 July that "last week's Lusaka meeting between white opponents of apartheid and the ANC also suggested that a new mood is abroad." "A senior ANC strategist acknowledged that this was a departure from the past," and "all this suggests a new willingness to respect the independence of anti-apartheid groups and people who are outside the 'Charterist' camp—and often critical of it. This might reshape anti-apartheid politics and could make agreements like the one proposed in Natal possible."

Lesotho

Inquiry on Lekhanya's Role in Student's Death

MB1407145089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1432 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Maseru July 14 SAPA—A judicial inquiry into the death of a 20-year-old student, Mr George Ramone, who was allegedly shot last December by Lesotho's military leader, Maj-Gen Metsing Lekhanya, will be held in Maseru soon. The date of the hearing has not been disclosed.

A statement issued today by the Office of the Attorney-General of Lesotho said "in the past few weeks the international media has made disturbing reports concerning the death of Mr Ramone.

"These reports have tended to divert attention from the fact that a fellow human being has died.

"According to police investigations, the man died from unnatural causes.

"The law of Lesotho demands that in such circumstances and where nobody is being charged with any crime concerning the death, a judicial inquiry should be undertaken to determine the precise circumstances under which the death occurred."

The statement said police had handed over a file concerning Mr Ramone's death to the office of the attorney-general, that crown council had conceded the matter and the attorney-general was now in a position to report that a judicial inquiry into the death will soon be held.

Mozambique

Chissano Holds News Conference on Peace Efforts

MB1707184389 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1800 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] President Chissano gave an important news conference to national and foreign journalists at the Fourth Congress Hall early this afternoon. The Mozambican leader began by discussing the theme of the conference:

[Begin Chissano recording] The theme is peace initiatives and what we have been doing in search of peace.

We have been searching for peace in the People's Republic of Mozambique since the days preceding the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

We have never stopped making initiatives since then. The process was interrupted after it had been noted that, as you all know, violations of the Nkomati Accord had taken place. The process was dormant for a long period. Yet, even during this period there were actions and a number of initiatives in an attempt to create conditions for peace.

However, the biggest efforts made during this period dealt mainly with external factors related to violence and destabilization in our country. It was necessary to completely minimize these external factors before we could deal at length with internal factors. Accordingly, we held a number of briefings in order to make the international community as a whole understand the nature of destabilization and the war being fought in Mozambique today. We were successful.

The nature of this war had also to be understood inside South Africa itself, and we have largely achieved this. We managed to convey this message to several sectors of South African society, including political and economic circles.

So, we gained the sympathy of the international community. Terrorism in Mozambique began to be repudiated by almost all circles, except for a small number of people who were still sympathetic toward destabilization.

As you may recall, in view of these successes we resumed direct talks and dialogue with South Africa on the basis of commissions that were set up—for instance, the joint security commission, the commission dealing with economic affairs, and several specific commissions such as the one on Cahora Bassa, and so on.

An outstanding aspect of this process was the Songo meeting with South African President Pieter Botha. The process has been somewhat weakened due to the ailment that afflicted the South African president. However, the contacts have continued at various levels. We have kept up this initiative. Finally, we saw that conditions were favorable in order to move forward.

At the same time, inside Mozambique, we listened to the people's opinion concerning the issue of war. We found they repudiated acts of terrorism, but, at the same time, they wanted the war to end. Our people expressed readiness to fight by every available means, even to resort to military combat through the self-defense system, to support the Mozambican Armed Forces' gigantic effort to eliminate armed banditry.

The military struggle has allowed us to substantially weaken terrorism, banditry, and destabilization. We recovered strategic areas and we weakened others that have not yet been recovered.

Still, we always believed there was the need to seek other, nonmilitary measures to accelerate the peace process. After listening to the people, we decided it was time to listen more closely to those Mozambicans who attack the people and the People's Republic of Mozambique. We wanted to know if they could provide concrete answers about their intentions and aims. We also sought greater clarity about their identities. We knew they were people used by promoters of interests alien to the Mozambican people. Even so, we had to determine who they were. Thus, we had to hold some kind of contact, or have

someone we could contact. We have always been careful to ensure that whoever contacts us does not give us some false identity. In other words, they must not be considered a political movement, let alone a party. They are not either of those.

We know their origins. We know the [words indistinct] movement. They are not a political movement. They are not a party.

Moreover, the arguments they began using later—obviously through foreign guidance—are not at all logical, if we consider that this movement began even before Mozambique's independence, immediately after the signing of the Lusaka Accord on 7 September 1984.

If we consider the elements who have joined that so-called movement, some of them were with us before the signing of the Lusaka Accord. Thus, they cannot link the appearance of this movement to events after independence. Thus, some contacts were made, and the principal ones were launched by us.

Likewise, corresponding to the desire of the leaders of various Mozambican religions, we asked them to try to contact the armed bandits with two objectives in mind: first, to learn what they want, and a bit more about them, in order to give us a basis for reasoning. This should be popular reasoning, in line with the reasoning of the church leaders themselves, who were trying to add a little to their understanding of the phenomenon, so we could move forward on such a basis.

However, the question about what they wanted has never been answered in a logical manner. It has always been answered with many contradictions. So, in various meetings we had with individuals, and based on other information, we got some idea about the thought processes inside Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

Finally, with the support of the Government of Kenya, a more organized meeting was set up between a delegation of the so-called Renamo and Mozambican religious leaders, representing 19 different churches—that is, the Catholic Church and the churches comprising the [Mozambique] Christian Council. They met in Nairobi, but they did not reach a satisfactory conclusion. There were a number of setbacks in the holding of the meeting, because a ringleader in the delegation of the so-called Renamo became seriously ill. So, there were (?problems) during the discussions.

However, our religious leaders got the impression that it was possible that some Renamo members could, at least, agree to end the atrocities carried out against the people. Yet, this never happened and atrocities continued.

An appeal was made by religious leaders on a [words indistinct] basis. The religious leaders urged them to arrange a meeting with Mr Afonso Dhlakama himself, the leader of the so-called Renamo, because they wanted

direct discussion with him in order to hear his own voice, and to determine his attitude in an attempt to create conditions for direct talks between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Renamo ringleaders. This meeting took a long time to arrange—that is, after the first Nairobi meeting. Finally, it was decided to hold a meeting on 12 June. The religious leaders were ready. Afterward, it was decided to postpone this meeting to 17 June, and again to 19 June. It was not held on 19 June. Finally, it was set for, no, it was set for the 17th [no month as heard], but the meeting was marked for 19 July.

Therefore, a delegation of religious leaders has remained in Nairobi until now. They are waiting for a delegation; they are waiting for Mr Dhlakama to talk with him. However, for reasons as yet unknown to us, Mr Dhlakama has not appeared. No delegation of the so-called Renamo has appeared in Nairobi yet.

Still, efforts are continue to ensure the meeting will take place. We want to announce we have a small delegation which will accompany this process. It will not participate in the meetings, but it is in Nairobi to help the Kenyan Government, and the religious leaders themselves, clarify any issues arising from the talks. It must noted that it is not there to talk or hold discussions with the mediating teams of the religious leaders and the Kenyan Government. They are there to provide peaceful clarifications that may help make our positions understood. That delegation [words indistinct] in preparation for this second meeting, our government found it should do something to make the process move forward. As talks were expected to begin back in March or April, our government decided to take one more step forward: We decided to give (?information) to the religious leaders and the Kenyan Government for more positive talks with the armed bandits. In other words, instead of asking the armed bandits to give us suggestions about their intentions, so we could then react as we had been doing, we decided to advance a platform that those belonging to Renamo would think about.

So, we made recommendations to the religious leaders and the Kenyan Government. We told them what principles must be observed for dialogue to occur between the Mozambican Government and the so-called Renamo. They are principles. We told them: Once these principles have been accepted, dialogue is assured.

Those principles were conveyed orally to the religious leaders and the Kenyan Government. As there are many countries interested in these continuing initiatives, we thought, well, we may as well convey those principles to them.

Everybody was asking: Do the party and government want dialogue or not? Do they accept dialogue or not? What are they doing? Do they think the conflict will only end by military means, or are there other approaches? Those governments were aware that there were really

initiatives, that there was an idea, an idea of what needed to be done. As you may recall, when I visited the United States, I told President Ronald Reagan we wanted to join efforts to find a solution to the destabilization of Mozambique and southern Africa. I spoke to President Reagan, and I also discussed the issue with other countries, especially England. We have also maintained incidental contacts with France, Italy, and the FRG, not to mention the Frontline States.

Thus, we conveyed these principles orally to all those countries, including Portugal, which is a very important country in this search for solutions. We have maintained frequent contacts with it. In fact, we have even conveyed our principles to South Africa. In this way, they all learned that the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique are not against dialogue in itself, but rather reject dialogue apart from the principles we have set down. To help the memories of the representatives of those governments to whom we conveyed those principles, we put those principles on paper, but that is no document. It is no peace plan. However, it is from those principles that a peace platform may be found.

In principle, that proposal would have been directly conveyed to the Renamo ringleaders, but they repeated they wanted unconditional negotiations. We did not, and do not, understand what they meant by unconditional negotiations. We know very well what they aim to achieve through the so-called unconditional negotiations. Thus, we advanced principles that were put down on paper but which do not constitute a document. What we are saying is that if they accept those principles, then there will be dialogue on the basis of a well-defined agenda—in other words, on the basis of well-defined goals. In that way we can try to answer the question we have often asked: dialogue about what? To negotiate what? You must understand we have never said no to negotiation, but we have always asked: negotiate what?

Yes, sometimes we let our ideas free in an attempt to prompt responses from them. We did this in our discussions, in our rallies. We said: If they accept, if they want to talk about integration in the life (of the nation), if they seek guarantees, and so on, we can receive them. However, it appears that this was not enough. That is why we put those principles on paper, so they could be used by all those wanting to help us find a solution.

Such principles are as follows. I am not going to read them from number one to six, so as not to create the impression that this is a document. We have numbered the paragraphs in order to make it easy to read, but I will not read them accordingly because this is not a document. That is why we have called it a nondocument. In English we call it a nonpaper. [preceding word in English]

So, it reads as follows: We are witnessing a destabilization operation which should not be confused with a struggle between two parties. The operation has been carried out through brutal terrorist actions which cause immense suffering, particularly among the people and to their property. Hundreds of thousands of people have already been killed. Much of the country's socioeconomic infrastructure has been destroyed or paralyzed, preventing the normal life of the citizenry, and displacing millions of people.

One must find ways to put an end to this inhuman situation. The first action should be to stop all terrorist and bandit activities. Thereafter, one should create conditions for the normalization of the lives of all Mozambican citizens so that they may take part, on the one hand, in the country's political, economic, social, and cultural life, and on the other hand, in the discussion and definition of policies which will guide the country in each of these aspects.

These policies are established by national consensus and formulated through a process of consultations and debate with the people, or social groups, involved in the process.

The main laws on land, health, and education were approved following popular consultation. The revision of the Constitution, which is still in progress, is being carried out through debates which are aimed at introducing increasing elements of democratic participation in the functioning of the state.

Religious institutions are being consulted as part of the process for the drafting of legislation on freedom of worship.

The dialogue is aimed at clarifying such positions and guarantees the participation of all individuals, including those who have so far been involved in violent actions of destabilization.

From the outset, such participation, and the enjoyment of rights, relate to the process of the assertion of principles outlined in the constitution—that is, the defense of individual and collective freedoms, the defense of human rights, and the defense of democratic rights.

Individual and social freedoms—namely freedom of worship, expression, and association—are guaranteed. They should not be used against overall national interests, to destroy national unity, national independence, and the integrity of persons and property. They cannot be used to promote tribalism, racism, regionalism, or any form of division or sectarianism. They cannot be used in the preparation or completion of actions punishable by law, namely theft, murder, and aggression. They cannot be used in the preparation or completion of violent actions against the state and the constitution—that is, secessionist movements or coups d'état.

Changes or political and constitutional revisions, or even changes in the country's main laws, which in most cases have been carried out or are near implementation through debates or consultations involving citizens, can only be carried out with the broad participation of all citizens.

It is unacceptable that a group uses intimidation and violence to impose itself on society as a whole. It is nondemocratic that through violent means a group should change the Constitution and the country's main laws.

The normalization of life and the integration of elements who have so far been involved in violent actions of destabilization implies their participation in economic and social life through the most appropriate means agreed to by such elements and guaranteed by the government.

The acceptance of these principles may lead to dialogue on methods to end violence, establish peace, and normalize the lives of all living in this country.

This last paragraph integrates everything. It means that once these principles are accepted there can be dialogue about ways to end violence, establish peace, and normalize the lives of all those living in the country. Normalization has already been defined in previous paragraphs.

These are the principles. If they are accepted, we will talk with the so-called Renamo. As you must have noticed, we do not even demand, as a prerequisite, that they stop fighting. They must just accept the principles. We understand they are scared of putting down their weapons, because they do not know what will happen next. Thus, we cannot demand they put down their weapons until they have heard what will follow.

That is why the last paragraph says acceptance of those principles will lead to a process whereby violence will end, resulting in the normalization of the lives of all Mozambicans. When we say all Mozambicans, we mean not only those who are in the jungle pointing their weapons at the people or at the government. We mean all Mozambicans whose lives are not normal. We have refugees, people displaced by war, and Mozambicans living abroad. Some of them have not committed any crimes, but they are afraid of returning to the country.

We have extended the amnesty law. We have tried to tell so-called Renamo that the amnesty law is necessary. They think they have not committed any crimes, but we know rebellion itself, the use of violence alone, is a crime against the laws of the People's Republic of Mozambique. We are not even mentioning the atrocities known to the whole world. They have been committing those atrocities against our people. They have robbed the people's goods. They do not call it robbery, but the citizens know it as robbery. Only amnesty can offer them

dignity again, without humiliation and without placing them in the position of the vanquished. The vanquished side must obey everything. It cannot offer opinions.

However, amnesty turns them into normal men and amnesty clears them of all crimes, including the crime of disregard for the law and rebellion. These principles should have been made known to the Renamo ringleaders at the meeting scheduled for Nairobi last week. We still hope that meeting will be held and that those principles will be conveyed to them.

Meanwhile, we have not stopped. I have invited Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi to visit Maputo. In Maputo, we will outline, discuss, and begin to prepare the foundation which, we hope, they will finally listen to, because this is a call from our people and from the whole of the international community. We hope they will accept the principles we have just listed.

Thus, we believe it is time we start preparing the next stage. President arap Moi will arrive here days from now.

Together, we will outline the steps to be taken. We have ideas. We cannot disclose those ideas now. It would be premature. Perhaps even after the meeting with President arap Moi it will not be convenient to divulge them. Perhaps even the ideas we have today will change after our meeting with President arap Moi. Therefore, this is not the time to speculate about those ideas. What I must say is that the Central Committee is meeting at this moment and has approved these principles, as well as measures taken by the Frelimo party leadership. You will probably recall we had convoked a news conference a few days ago, which we subsequently canceled. We canceled it precisely because we felt it was not right to start broadcasting those delicate issues to the media. Although there has been much speculation, and rumors have traveled here and there, it was not convenient for us to make that information official without submitting a full report to our Central Committee. Even though the Central Committee now knows, and we could have made things public, we still delayed it a little bit because we believed it would be a good thing to allow the Nairobi meeting to be held.

However, because it is running late and we know the national and international communities want to know exactly what is happening, we decided to hold this news conference. Thank you. [end recording]

[Announcer] During the session of questions and answers, a Radio Mozambique journalist asked whether the agreement, with regard to the proposed principles announced by the Renamo bandit delegation in Lisbon, was not already an answer.

[Begin Chissano recording] We do not know what the Lisbon delegation is responding to, because there has not yet been a meeting in Nairobi. It is possible that they have

received some information through some channel unknown to us. We do not know what they know. Thus, we do not know what the Lisbon delegation is reacting to.

You journalists should know there are many rumors being spread that do not correspond to reality at all. Thus, we have insisted, with our national press in particular, that it would be a good idea to keep asking us what is happening. As long as you do not have official information, or as long as we do not give out official reports, you should not be influenced by information from abroad, which, more often than not, is mere speculation, and includes information from the so-called Renamo representatives abroad.

For instance, radios abroad have announced that the Nairobi meeting has already been held. That is false. The Nairobi meeting has not been held. But that information has already been broadcast. They have already referred to information from official sources. This is the first time an official source has spoken about this information.

Thus, we cannot guide ourselves by such unconfirmed information, because it has no real basis. Thus, we do not know what those bandits are responding to. Our process is this: We have communication channels. Information must be conveyed to them. That information could only have reached them in a concrete and substantive manner if the Nairobi meeting had been held. There may have been some contacts which may have provided a partial picture. It is obvious they cannot have had the whole picture because they have not turned up at the Nairobi meeting. [end recording]

[Announcer] The same journalist then asked whether the Mozambican Government in any way facilitates the entry and exit of Renamo ringleaders to allow them to attend those meetings.

[Begin Chissano recording] No, because we do not know where they are. The bandits have many facilities. They go out when they want. They meet in the FRG or in South Africa when they wish. The South Africans have been entering and sending aircraft here to collect hostages. As you know, hostages have been released in Malawi. What we told the Malawian Government was that we do not oppose that. We even find it just that the Malawian Government facilitates the travel of so-called Renamo delegations, as long as that is part of the aims we have outlined in our search for peace. In other words, they can go to Nairobi or any other place about which we have been informed beforehand. That is how it would be; that is how it is.

They know the way. They have used it. They have received Americans, journalists and so on. They know the way. [end recording]

[Announcer] Asked if an aircraft which was recently shot down in Mozambique was not going to fetch the Renamo ringleaders, President Joaquim Chissano said that in fact an aircraft was shot down during clashes taking place in Sofala Province:

[Begin Chissano recording] However, there are clashes, even very successful clashes, taking place in many provinces right now. That aircraft appeared. Nobody knew about it. It was a strange aircraft, like so many others, except that this time we were there. The aircraft was shot at, but apparently it managed to get away, and then it crashed elsewhere. So, there is no connection between the fact that the aircraft had come to fetch them and actually, I still don't know if that aircraft or any other one was coming to fetch them, but an aircraft was shot at during operations. [end recording]

[Announcer] The same journalist asked if South Africa had not asked permission for that flight:

[Begin Chissano recording] I don't even know if South Africa sent the aircraft. There was no request for an aircraft to enter that airspace. I should add that our forces did not even know that there were these contacts and delegations. Our Armed Forces were not warned about it. They are instructed to continue their operations as normal. They are not supposed to get disturbed about everything we are doing. So, their actions could have been carried out in that area, another day. It was carried out on that day. If it was to prevent them from leaving the country, the action should have begun in that area 2 weeks ago, because the meeting was scheduled to take place during the dates I have mentioned. There were no operations in that area 2 weeks ago. It just happened that there were operations on that day. The operations did not begin when the aircraft entered the country, but rather before. So, we did not know when or through which area they would be leaving, or from what province they would come from. We did not know whether they were inside the country or abroad. [end recording]

[Announcer] An AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] journalist then asked if the forthcoming visit by F.W. de Klerk, chairman of South Africa's National Party, had anything to do with the present peace plan:

[Begin Chissano recording] The visit of Mr de Klerk, the leader of South Africa's National Party, has been made at his request. It was he who suggested he visit Mozambique. He is the only one who knows what he is bringing. Perhaps I might foresee that we will discuss issues related to the general situation in southern Africa, because these are matters that concern us. We may also discuss issues dealing with relations between Mozambique and South Africa. It is possible that he may want to know what we think about the peace process and the role that South Africa could play. This applies to all the other countries I have mentioned, which are interested in knowing if they have any role to play to assist in the peace process. In this case, Zaire, and other African countries, in

addition to the Frontline States, are included. They all want to know what role they can play. However, we would prefer that we are the ones who think deeply about this, what steps we wish to take, and identify problems in which those countries can play a role. Then we could say what each one of them can do.

So, there is no direct link between these peace initiatives and Mr de Klerk's visit. However, I think that it would be important for Mr de Klerk to know about them since he is expected to be South Africa's next president. He is aware of South Africa's role in this process, which is in an important role. South Africa has been and is still an interested party to this process. I believe that we will discuss these issues, but the principle of cause and effect is not applicable here. His visit is at his request. I don't know if it is for him to introduce himself, and to inform us about his future program on South Africa. I foresee that we will also discuss issues relating to South Africa's internal situation and apartheid. I think that we could discuss all these issues. [end recording]

[Announcer] A journalist from the NOTICIAS newspaper asked if the reasons for the various postponements of the Nairobi meeting were known:

[Begin Chissano recording] I do not know. I do not know the reasons for those postponements, but our impression is that, although it pretended otherwise, the so-called Renamo movement was never ready for any kind of dialogue. As we said before, it is now trying to constitute itself into a political force through the help of foreign forces. They held a so-called congress where they tried to outline points they called programs, statutes, organizational programs, organization, and so on—and, as you can see, it was their first so-called congress. They have been killing people for the last 14 years, 15 years, in fact, but only now have they held their so-called first congress, so they can have programs and all that.

Thus, it appears they were not well organized. They were not organized to face real dialogue. That is why our questions never received logical answers, answers without contradictions, when we asked: But who are they? What is this Renamo? Negotiations to negotiate what? Therefore, they were still looking for something. [end recording]

[Announcer] Another AIM journalist asked if the United States was exerting pressure on Mozambique to hold talks with Renamo and if the Mozambican Government had abandoned the military solution as a means to resolve the war problem:

[Begin Chissano recording] In the first place, the U.S. Government has not pressured the Mozambican Government into talks with the so-called Renamo movement. This is so because, first, the U.S. Government endorses the Gersoni report which describes Renamo as a terrorist movement. The United States would probably not like to have to deal, let alone hold political negotiations, with terrorist movements.

There was a time when certain congressmen and senators had an influence over the U.S. Government, but the U.S. Government has never forced us to do that. Today, the U.S. Government is willing to help us in whatever fashion the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique may request. But even that would not lead to credibility or legitimacy for the so-called Renamo movement. This is obvious from various U.S. Government statements, through Mr Cohen. The messages we received from President Reagan on 25 June last year and, more recently, from President Bush, clearly show the U.S. Government regards our government as a legitimate government that must lead the process. Only on that basis can the U.S. Government participate in the process.

With regard to your second question, on whether Mozambique will abandon a military solution, it has to be said that Mozambique has never prescribed a military solution. When we fought, we fought as Frelimo against Portuguese colonialism. We have always described our struggle as a political and military struggle. Even our Armed Forces' reports are reports on the political and military situation of given places. Our effort has always been political and military. We may add that today we are conducting a political, military, and diplomatic effort.

The Nkomati Accord is no more than the result of our diplomatic efforts. All our contacts, the Songo meeting for example, have continued those diplomatic efforts. Our diplomatic efforts also made the international community aware of the so-called Renamo movement.

The amnesty law is a collective effort. We managed to have all these churches take a positive attitude with regard to this destabilization issue through our political work. Thus, the People's Republic of Mozambique has never prescribed a military solution. On the contrary, we have always sought ways to minimize bloodshed and find (?) just and peaceful solutions. [end recording]

[Announcer] A Soviet journalist asked if Mozambique had any contacts with the USSR about this issue:

[Begin Chissano recording] It was a lapse of memory. I did not intend to list all countries, and I think I haven't mentioned all of them. However, we have contacts with the USSR. As you know, a delegation led by the deputy minister of foreign affairs has come here, and we exchanged views about this issue. There were contacts here in Maputo between the South African Government, through its foreign minister, and Comrade Adamishin. They discussed this issue in order to find out how they could contribute to peace in Mozambique and the region. So, the USSR is always kept informed about the steps we are taking, and it also received this, let us say, nondocument. [end recording]

[Announcer] The same journalist asked about the current South African position on Renamo:

[Begin Chissano recording] From the contacts we have had, we became convinced that the South African Government as such does not provide material support to Renamo. We are convinced of that, and we are prepared to believe that South Africa's defense and security forces as such do not support Renamo. However, there are indications that there are still elements in South Africa that support Renamo. Anyway, they support it. We know that there are contacts or that facilities for such contacts between South Africa and the so-called Renamo remain as before. We believe that if these contacts were solely for South Africa to use its influence so Renamo would end the violence and accept the principles we have proposed for a peaceful solution of the problem, such contacts could be justified. However, we cannot say that these contacts are not being used for other purposes—for instance, the violation of our airspace by an aircraft which came to fetch the pilots of a ship which violated our territorial waters. These pilots ended up with the armed bandits. This was assistance. [end recording]

[Announcer] President Chissano also said that the South African Government is seeking to support efforts to end the war in Mozambique:

[Begin Chissano recording] Maybe they, some of them, I am not saying all of them, will have problems abandoning Renamo, which they have helped create and develop, and letting it fall in what they could describe as disgrace. Accordingly, we have been making efforts to make them understand that our principles safeguard the dignity of man, and that we will know how to be tolerant and how to bring all those Mozambicans into a normal life where they can, in fact, be dignified. This is what we think. [end recording]

[Announcer] A Portuguese television journalist asked about the level of the Mozambican delegation in Nairobi, and who is making efforts to continue contacts:

[Begin Chissano recording] Well, first, the delegation which is there consists of national directors. To answer your second question as to who is organizing all these meetings and contacts, it is the Kenyan Government. We have asked the Kenyan Government to organize all these meetings and contacts. That's why I have invited President arap Moi to come here in order to discuss what to do next. [end recording]

Chissano Discusses 19 Jul Talks With De Klerk
MB1707154989 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique says that although an (?agenda) has not yet been drawn up for his meeting on Wednesday [19 July] with the leader of the National Party, Mr F.W. de Klerk, he is sure that the peace initiatives in southern Africa, including the independence of SWA [South-West Africa]/Namibia, will be one of the matters discussed.

In an exclusive interview with the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation], President Chissano said the meeting was being held at his request. He said he expected that he and Mr de Klerk would also discuss matters such as political and economic relations between South African and Mozambique, and the functioning of the joint commission established between the two countries. President Chissano said cooperation between South African and Mozambique had been hampered by the international attitude towards South Africa's internal policies, which was jeopardizing what the two countries could achieve together.

Namibia

SWAPO Wants 'Non-Namibians' Barred From Vote
MB1407120089 Johannesburg SABA in English
1144 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Windhoek July 14 SABA—SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] has urged the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, to exclude non-Namibians from registering as voters in the forthcoming United Nations-supervised elections.

In a statement published today, SWAPO said the "election fraud" prepared the way for up to "100,000 South Africans" to vote in the Namibian elections.

People who should be disqualified from voting were government officials including police and military personnel seconded from South Africa, as well as their children born in Namibia, and foreign employees recruited inside or outside the country for the government service, commerce and industry.

"This is the most blatant...so far to rig the elections," the statement said.

In terms of voters legislation promulgated at the end of last month, people who qualify for the vote are born Namibians, people of whom at least one parent was born in the country, and residents who have lived continuously for the four years in Namibia before registration as a voter.

The proclamation was gazetted by Mr Pienaar with the approval of the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, after a draft proclamation had been published weeks earlier inviting public comment.

SWAPO of Namibia said the proclamation created loopholes "for South Africans to participate in the November elections and thereby to influence the destiny of this country".

The statement said there was a fallacy in arguments that residents of other neighboring countries similarly qualified to vote. Only South Africans had automatic entry to Namibia so that "the very forces who for decades have blocked Namibia's independence are being permitted to participate," the statement added.

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